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## Journal of the Society of Arts.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1855.

## PREMIUM LIST.

Members who visited Paris and others are requested to be good enough to communicate to the Secretary any suggestions which may have occurred to them as desirable for the Society's forthcoming Premium List.

## PARIS EXHIBITION.

## ECONOMIC GALLERY.

(From the *Moniteur* of 1st October.)

His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon yesterday visited this recently-formed department of the Exhibition. The Prince, accompanied by Col. Desmarests, was ushered into the gallery by Messrs. Le Play (the Commissioner-General), Arles Dufour, and Thibeaudeau (the general Secretaries of the Commission), M. de Chaucourtois (Assistant Commissioner), M. Blaise (the Secretary), and M. Varcollier, jun. (Assistant Secretary of the Juries).

Several of the members of the Special Commission charged with the formation of this department, as well as the members of the Jury who have lent their aid to it, were presented to His Imperial Highness on his entrance.

The Special Commission is composed of Messrs. de Melun (President), A. Cochin (President-mayor of the 10th arrondissement of Paris), Audiganne (one of the secretaries of the Imperial Commission), Baudon, De Bausset-Roquefort, Delamare (Deputy, and manager of *La Patrie*), Dubois, Dupetiaux (Brussels), Lord Ebrington, M.P., Gautier de Claubry, Fleury (chef de la division du Commerce Extérieur), Julien (chef de la division du Commerce Intérieur), Le Gentil, jun. (one of the International Jury), Michel (manager of the *Bulletin de l'Instruction Primaire*), Moreno (directeur de la manutention de la Chambre de Paris), De Saint-Leger (member of the General Council of Nièvre), Twining (member of the Society of Arts of London), Viande-Patray (Geneva).

The Commission was assisted in its labours by Messrs. Bareswil, Gervais (Caen), Gourlier, Lainel, Mélier, le Baron Seguer (members of the Jury), and the following officers of the Exhibition—Messrs. Savoye, Rossigneux, Audley, Villemot, and de Pellanée.

The idea of such a gallery as this, is well-known, had its origin in the Society of Arts of London,\* and received from the first great encouragement from the Emperor and Empress, and has been just put into practical operation by H.I.H. Prince Napoleon.

The gallery is specially devoted to the display of objects which minister to the daily wants of life, and which by their cheapness, good quality, and utility, are fitted to promote the well-being of the masses.

These objects are arranged under four separate heads or groups, classed according to the purposes for which they are intended.

The first contains alimentary substances and substances used for heating, lighting, and washing.

The second includes furniture and articles for household use.

The third contains textile fabrics of every description, linen, ready-made clothes, and everything connected with dress.

\* See Mr. Twining's Memorandum on the Establishment of Economic Museums for the Working Classes, copies of which may be had on application to the Secretary of the Society of Arts.

The fourth shows examples of apartments, with specimens of the furniture fitted for each description of room.

His Imperial Highness has long had his attention fixed on this first attempt at an exhibition of domestic economy, and he has repeatedly expressed his great satisfaction that France should have had the good fortune to initiate it, and his firm belief that her example cannot fail to be followed in future exhibitions.

For more than an hour the Prince remained in the gallery, examining minutely all the most interesting articles. He made many inquiries as to the mode of manufacture, the hand-labour employed, the rate of wages, and the price for sale, and thus showed how much importance he attached to the means of increasing the well-being of the many, and to the bringing the first necessities of life within the reach of all by cheapening their supply. But whilst encouraging cheapness, the Prince pointed out the danger which would result to industry if it were obtained by lowering the wages, and thus injuring the condition of the workman, curing one evil by producing another still greater. In his Imperial Highness's views, true cheapness results not merely from lowness of price, but more particularly from improvements which, by rendering the article more lasting, more commodious, and more easy to keep in repair, produce for those who use them a daily saving of time and money.

Among the articles of food the Prince specially remarked the preserved vegetables, fruits, and meats, which have already rendered—or must hereafter continue to render—such important services in providing food for the people.

The Prince observed particularly in the second group, the pottery and china of French manufacture, which compete successfully for cheapness and beauty of form with those of England and Belgium; the household articles in tin ware and enamelled cast-iron; heating apparatus, serving at the same time for cooking; lighting apparatus, remarkable for their cheapness; iron bedsteads and spring mattresses, admirably adapted for health and comfort; furniture of native woods, thus promoting national industry, at the same time that the price is suited to the humble means of the million.

The group of linen and clothes struck his Imperial Highness as the most complete of the whole Exhibition; for example:—

**MEN'S DRESS.**—Boots and shoes of strong make at very low prices, from 4fr. to 12fr. Shoes with wooden soles, at 2fr. 50c. Wooden shoes (*sabots*), at very low prices.

Knitted materials for waistcoats, drawers, long pantaloons, and coats, remarkably strong make, and well suited to resist the cold, furnished to the army in the Crimea; long drawers for soldiers, with elastic waistbands, at 2fr.

Excellent alpacas, and at a low price. English velvet at 1fr. 50c. the metre; Austrian cloths; French cloths of good quality and cheap; cloths of "Vire" manufacture, 7fr. the metre—remarkable for their superior quality.

**WOMEN'S DRESS.**—Stays at 1fr.; caps; knitted petticoats from 70 cents. to 2fr. 50c.; shoes and boots from 1fr. 50c. to 7fr. 50c.; shawls, all wool, at low prices and good quality.

In order to give further encouragement to this philanthropic work, which, in the Prince's opinion, must become the germ of more complete and permanent, and therefore more useful exhibitions, his Imperial Highness determined that a special jury should be named for examining this department, and that special medals should be awarded to the exhibitors in it.

The exhibition of these articles has already begun to bear fruit. The public have flocked to visit it, and numbers are seen to make notes of such objects as appear to possess the more important conditions of cheapness and excellence. On all sides there is a feeling of gratitude to the Emperor for having at once appreciated the original idea of forming such a gallery, to H.I.H. Prince

Napoleon, who determined on its execution and so energetically followed up its realisation, and to the Commissioners charged with its practical formation.

The establishment of an "Economic Gallery" is a further development of the sentiment expressed in the speech delivered by him at the opening of the *Exposition Universelle*, when he said "that the Exhibition must become a vast practical inquest, a means of bringing together the powers of industry, the raw material within the reach of the producer, and the manufactured article to the knowledge of the consumer. It is a further step towards improvement—that great law of creation—that first want of humanity—that indispensable condition of social organisation."

(From the *Moniteur* of the 3rd October.)

PARIS, 2ND OCT.—In conformity with the wishes of H.I.H. Prince Napoleon, the Imperial Commission met this day at the *Palais de l'Industrie*, the Prince in the chair, for the purpose of nominating a Special Jury to examine the articles exhibited in the Economic Gallery.

It will be the duty of this Jury to examine with great care those articles which, by their cheapness, excellence of make, and utility, are most likely to come into use for the benefit of the largest class of the population. It will further be the duty of this Jury to look specially to those articles whose cheapness, in the Prince's opinion, is not to be measured by lowness of price, but by those improvements in them which render an article of ordinary use more durable, more useful, and more easy of repair, and thus provide for the consumer a daily saving in time and money.

Besides this, the Jury will have to make a report to the Commission, and to award medals to those exhibitors whose articles fulfil the above conditions in the highest degree.

In order to carry out this object, the Commission, on the proposition of his Imperial Highness, found it necessary to create a new Jury class for the purpose, and proceeded to nominate the following to be members of it:—Messrs. Cochin, Chev. Michel, de Beausset, de Saint-Leger, Twining, Gaultier de Claubry (membre de l'Académie Impériale de Médecine), Fleury, Jullien; together with the following members of the International Jury:—Messrs. Mélier (12th class), Fouché Lepelletier (11th class), Michel-Chevallier (V.P. 15th class), Gervais (Caen, 25th class), Barreswil (15th class), Diergacdt (21st class), Neil Arnott (9th class), Lucy Sedillot (19th class), Gausset (20th class).

#### NOTTINGHAM TRADE REPORT.

(From the *Times*, 15th October.)

The exciting events of the war, combined with pecuniary alarms at home, have prevented due attention being paid to the Paris Exhibition, but the opinion is becoming prevalent that Nottingham has not been fully represented there, and that it would have been well had something more been shown. The mistake made, if mistake there has been, was in all our manufacturers neglecting or refusing to combine in one united effort to exhibit every specimen requisite to test both price and quality. This was attempted, but numbers said, "It is no use. If we show our best things they will only be copied by the French, who refuse to allow us to send there one single rack of lace, except for the purposes of the Exhibition. If we show our cheapest things—clothing for the million—neither the population of France nor ourselves can be benefitted by it, as we are not allowed to sell there even one single pair of stockings." These views deterred many, and only a comparative few exhibited. The result is, notwithstanding the praiseworthy efforts of the self-sacrificing and far-seeing few, Nottingham is not well represented there; full justice is not done either to her skill, taste, or enterprise, for even those who have exhibited

have, for the most part, taken care to show only such things as can do them no harm. And this to some extent was the case also in the English Exhibition of 1851. It was, however, unwise to exhibit in Paris on too limited or niggardly a scale, as is shown by subsequent events, for the existing relations of the two countries must result in a considerable modification of the French tariff, for which the Nottingham manufacturers would do well to prepare themselves by a careful study of Parisian taste and habits, by a close examination of the contents of the Exhibition, and by observations to be made out of doors.

#### Home Correspondence.

##### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE IRON ORE AND UTILIZATION OF SLAG.

SIR,—Permit me once more to call the attention of the public to these important subjects, as I have lately been informed by Mr. Jenkin, of Eyham, near Bakewell, Derbyshire, that by the use of his double reverberatory furnace for calcining and reducing lead and copper ores, he can melt from 20 to 30 tons of slag in 24 hours with only two and a-half tons of coal, and having, in my letter to the Society of Arts (*vide ante*, page 611), calculated on melting only five tons of slag in the same time, with nearly double the quantity of fuel; and taking into consideration the simple application of the waste heat of these furnaces for generating steam and other purposes, and the quantity of iron that would be thus obtained in the iron ore districts, not included in my calculations for melting clay; also contrasting the employment of the proper alkalies and acids, for varying when requisite the colour, texture, and other properties of the slag, also the simple process of casting the articles in iron moulds, either plain or ornamental, which in less than two minutes are sufficiently set to be removed into the annealing oven, and the mould ready to use again, with the laborious hewing and fashioning of blocks of marble and other stones from remote distances, or even with the most improved system of manufacturing common bricks, pipes, tiles, &c., together with the cost of plant requisite for each, I believe it will be found that no other process can possibly equal it for expedition at all seasons of the year, economy and simplicity of manufacture, durability and applicability to every locality.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. ELLIOTT.

Blisworth, October 3rd, 1855.

##### DECIMAL COINAGE.

SIR,—The following letter appeared in the *Economist* on the 11th of September, 1852. As its publication seems to have escaped the observation of Dr. Gray, and preceded the appointment of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, whose report has been the subject of so much criticism, perhaps you may not think it unworthy of a place in the *Journal*:—

"To the Editor of the *Economist*."

"SIR,—When the florin was first issued a letter appeared in the *Times*, signed, 'A Member of the Commission for the Restoration of the Lost Standards of Weight and Measure.' The writer, alluding to the then recent issue of florins, asked what future measures were necessary to obtain completely and speedily the desirable object of a decimal coinage. 'What new coins,' he says, 'are to be issued? What old coins withdrawn from circulation or newly subdivided or named.' He then proposed to consider the florin as the primary unit, to divide it into 100 equal parts called cents, and to have

COPPER COINS OF		
1 Cent,	2½ Cents,	5 Cents.
SILVER COINS OF		
25 Cents,	50 Cents,	100 Cents.

"In your last week's paper is another letter on the same subject, signed 'Decimal.' Now, sir, as in endeavouring to bring about a great change in either our political, fiscal, or monetary systems, a large amount of antiquated prejudice has to be got rid of, it is clear that the more simple and more easily comprehended the proposed system is, the sooner is the public mind likely to be prepared for its adoption. It appears to me that not only do both your correspondents and that of the *Times* fail in simplicity, but that the proposed coinage, neither of the one nor of the other, would preserve the decimal system so closely as it ought to do.

"In the first place there seems no reason to depart from the natural *unit* in our money (if it may be so called), the pound sterling. Taking, then, the sovereign as the unit, we ought to have its tenth, its hundredth, and its thousandth part; and as this one-thousandth part would only be, as both observe, 4 per cent. less than the present farthing, I see no reason why we should not retain for this piece the ancient and accustomed appellation of farthing, transferring to the next piece the name of Cent, that being the one-hundredth part of the unit, the sovereign, or pound sterling.

"What might be called the coins of computation would then be:—1st, the sovereign; 2nd, the florin; 3rd, the cent, and 4th, the farthing. Now, besides the sovereign, there are now current in gold the double-sovereign and half-sovereign. Would it not be more simple, as well as more in accordance with the decimal system, to have coins in the same proportion to each of these. The coinage would then stand as follows:—

GOLD COINS.		
Double Sovereign.	Sovereign.	Half-Sovereign.
SILVER.		
10ths.—Double Florin, (or 4s. piece.)	Florin, (or 2s. piece.)	Half Florin, (or 1s. piece.)
100ths.—Double Cent, (or 20 farthings.)	Cent, (or 10 farthings.)	
COPPER.		
1000ths.—Double Farthing.	Farthing.	Half-Cent, (or 5 farthings.) Half-Farthing.

"It will be observed that the cent, or 10-farthing piece, is proposed to be in silver. If the sovereign is estimated at 25 French francs (it has usually ranged at rather more), the cent would in size and value exactly represent the French quarter-franc, an agreeable and convenient little coin.

"As all advocates of a decimal system in money are agreed in preferring that principle to the present one of £ s. d., the only difference between us lies in the mode of effecting the alteration. The less change the less prejudice to be overcome, and the more easily would the new system be comprehended, and when comprehended (if founded in good sense), the sooner approved. To propose, therefore, to change the whole language of money, is simply to raise an amount of prejudice that must retard rather than prepare the public mind for the new system. It is on this ground more particularly that I trouble you with these observations, for I claim no merit for originality. Professor Babbage and others have already paved the way. The present time appears to be well fitted for the change, for when the price of almost every article of consumption is following the reduction in price of the great staple of life, 'wheat,' it seems but reasonable that five pence should purchase what cost sixpence before. In other words, the double cent, or 20-farthing piece, would supply the place of the sixpence withdrawn, and the florin in the same way of the half-crown.

"Your obedient servant,

"W. G."

"Brantham, September 8th, 1852."

Such being my faith in 1852, it is almost superfluous to say that that faith remains unchanged. While I can

move in company with such men as the Astronomer Royal, the late Master of the Mint, Professor De Morgan, Mr. Arbuthnot, of the Treasury, Mr. Miller, of the Bank of England, and other distinguished men whose name is legion, I must respectfully, and I hope without intolerance, refuse my adhesion to that school (I am inclined to think) more noisy than numerous, who swear by the penny. Consistent neither with one another nor with themselves, some advocate a decimal coinage which rejects the decimal system both at the top and bottom of the scale; others who, wavering in their allegiance between the French franc and English sovereign, would have a "tenpenny," which is one day the 25th and another the 24th of the pound sterling, while they fail to perceive that in the perfect decimal system proposed by the Committee, they would have practically, through the cent, that assimilation to the French franc which they profess to consider of so much importance.

Your obedient servant,

W. GURDON.

Brantham, October 11th, 1855.

#### IS A COMPLETE DECIMAL SYSTEM PRACTICABLE IN THIS COUNTRY?

SIR,—In a former letter I have referred to the circumstance that in France and Holland the change from a non-decimal to a decimal system *did not alter the currency* of either country, the *sou* and the *stiver* being merely deprived of their distinctive columns in accounts, and entered as 5-hundredths of the *franc* and the *florin* respectively. This important fact seems to have escaped the notice of the numerous advocates of a change amongst ourselves, and the difference between a decimal *system of accounts* and a decimal *coinage* has certainly not received sufficient attention.

In common with France and other countries, the utmost we can reasonably hope to effect is the *simplification of our accounts*. We must not venture beyond our neighbours in attempting to alter the ratio between existing measures of value. It could not be accomplished without creating immense confusion amongst all classes, and inflicting serious injury upon a very large proportion of the community. Any alteration of this nature would, in short, never be patiently submitted to in a such a country as this.

Now, to arrive at the best mode of simplifying our accounts, we have to recollect that we actually make use of two standards of value decimally incommensurable—the pound as a *commercial* unit, and the penny as a *market* unit. The shilling may be regarded in the light of a money of convenience between both. The ratio of the penny to the pound being as 1 to 240, it is of course impossible to decimalise the *whole* of our currency, without altering either the *commercial* or the *market* standard of value. Such a proposal, therefore, as the *millesimal* division of the pound, as the basis of a new system, must be abandoned; for not only would it alter the market standard of value, but the substitution of "mils" for pence would undoubtedly increase the difficulties of at least *mental* calculation in small transactions. On the other hand, the sacrifice of the pound would be attended with enormous inconveniences, for which the advantages of the best possible decimal system would by no means be an adequate compensation. If, then, we make any change, we must be satisfied with a *partially* decimal currency, for many years to come at all events.

It is almost self-evident that the *nearest approach* we can make to a decimal system, without getting rid of either of our standards of value, is to consider the pound as being made up of 1,200 parts, which will give the factors 100 and 12. We have thus the choice of two new moneys of account—the *hundredth* of a pound, and the *twelfth* of a pound. By the adoption of the former, division

by 12 is pushed five times lower down in the scale than in our present system, and the penny may accordingly be ignored in the bank and in the counting-house without inconvenience, as I have explained in a former communication. The alternative of the *twelfth* of a pound (20 pence) as a money of account, would make the fifth of a penny the elementary unit, and render our system *almost identical with that of Holland*. The shilling would be conveniently entered in accounts as 60 units, and 1,000 units would be equivalent to 16s. 8d., a desirable value for a gold coin.

With reference to the "tenpenny system" as advocated by Mr. Theodore Rathbone and others, I would observe that there exists a grave *philological* objection against its adoption, in addition to its impracticability in other respects. It contemplates no less than a serious change in the idiom of our language, by requiring people to say *two tens* for twenty, *three tens* for thirty, *four tens* for forty, and so on up to a hundred, as if the form of expression "*two tens and five pence*" were colloquially preferable to "*twenty-five pence*." The neglect of the French *decime* and the American *dime* as moneys of account is unquestionably to be accounted for on this principle. For instance, *forty-four cents* sounds better in American ears than *four dimes and four cents*, and the corresponding figures are accordingly set down in accounts without an intervening point. Hence, a *centesimal* ratio is found by experience to be preferable to a decimal one between *moneys of account*, as francs and centimes, dollars and cents, roubles and copecks, &c. In fact, the "tenpenny system" is tantamount to a scheme for keeping accounts *in pence only*. The penny unit would infallibly be the leading idea up to a hundred, and 8s. 4d. would necessarily become the next money of account. The *tenpence* would be useful merely as a *coin of circulation*.

TABLE I.	TABLE II.
12 doits = 1 cash (2½d.)	100 centimes = 1 cash (20d.)
100 cash = 1 pound.	12 cash = 1 pound.
5 doits to a penny.	5 centimes to a penny.

NOTE.—In France and Holland the following subdivision *popularly* prevails:—

5 centimes = 1 sou (or stiver).  
20 sous (or stivers) = 1 franc (or florin).

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
SAMUEL A. GOOD.

H.M. Dockyard, Pembroke Dock,  
15th October, 1855.

## Proceedings of Institutions.

BRIGHTON.—The nineteenth course of lectures at the Athenæum was commenced on the 26th ult., by the delivery of a lecture on the "Patriotic Songs of England," by Mr. Henry Phillips. There were nearly 900 persons present, by whom the lecture was exceedingly well received. The chairman of the committee, Mr. W. D. Savage, presided on the occasion, and in introducing Mr. Phillips, congratulated the members on the continued success and prosperity of the Institution.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—A bazaar has just taken place for the benefit of the funds of the Athenæum, and has been attended with most gratifying success. The total amount of receipts during the three days of the bazaar is £747 1s. 7d., which, after deducting all expenses, allows £665 to be carried to the credit of the Athenæum, in the following manner:—For the repayment of loans advanced, and mortgages upon the building, £450; for additions to the library, £100; for the placing of shelves, cases, and specimens in the museum, £100; for completing the lighting of the lecture-hall, £15. The immediate effects of the great success will be to reduce the annual expenses £20, to render the library equal to the increasing demands

on its resources, and to make the museum its interesting and able auxiliary. This truly pleasant result is mainly owing to the exertions of Lord Arthur Hervey, president of the Institution, whose name at the close of the bazaar was received by such a burst of acclamation as must have gone far to convince his lordship that his unremitting endeavours to serve the Athenæum were duly appreciated by those for whose especial benefit they had been made.

COALBROOKDALE.—The second anniversary of the Literary and Scientific Institution was celebrated by a *soirée* on the 13th of last month. The lecture-room was decorated for the occasion with festoons of drapery, evergreens, and flowers, together with flags tastefully grouped; and choice paintings by Cooper and other artists of eminence graced the walls. Tea being finished, the music class played an overture. The Mayor of Much Wenlock (Mr. H. DICKENSON) was then called to the chair, and on taking it he spoke of the advantages of self-education and improvement, and claimed for institutions like those whose anniversary they were met to celebrate, the merit of being peculiarly adapted to aid in this work, whenever the first elements of knowledge had been mastered. Mr. Fox, the honorary secretary, then read the annual report, from which it appears that the number of ordinary members has not increased so much as could have been desired, but that the Institution still continued to receive very liberal support from its honorary members, to which class there had been an addition of two during the year. The report then went on to regret that the committee had been unable to add a reading-room to the present building, and that no substitute in all respects suitable could be found. The recent formation of the library, and the consequent freshness to the members of a large portion of its contents, appeared to the committee to be sufficient reasons for abstaining during the year from the purchase of new books, especially as the means for preserving an increase to it are insufficient. Donations of (in the whole) 79 volumes of books have however been made to it by several honorary members, and among them that by Mr. Crookes, of forty volumes of the Parlour Library, has largely added to a class of works much in demand. During the winter ten lectures were delivered by paid lecturers, whilst others were gratuitously given by the Rev. John Hayes, on "Distinguished Musical Composers;" by Mr. Crace Calvert, on "The Adulteration of Substances used for Food;" and by the Hon. and Rev. O. W. W. Forester, on "Sebastopol." The report proceeds to observe, that although there may have been wanting a connexion through the series that would have rendered the whole more useful for educational purposes, or as a course of instruction, yet it must be acknowledged that a mass of information, in a popular form, and opportunities of agreeable entertainment, have been brought within reach of the members and of their friends. The privilege of admission to lectures of a friend by each member, without doubt deprives the Institution of some addition to its income. It is therefore deserving the consideration of members if they should not induce their friends, whom they frequently gratify in this manner, to become subscribers. The secretaries' cash account for the year showed the total receipts (including balance from last year of £9 5s. 1d.) to be £50 5s. 8d.; the expenditure had been £43 3s. 8d., leaving a balance of £7 0s. 2d. to be carried to next year's account. At the conclusion of the report, addresses were delivered by the Rev. John Bartlett, the Rev. John Hayes, Mr. C. Crookes, Mr. Abrahams, and others, and after the usual complimentary votes of thanks had been passed, the meeting separated.

COVENTRY.—On Monday sennight, the annual meeting of the Coventry Institute took place at St. Mary's Hall, being the first since the amalgamation of the two Societies previously existing in that city, under the respective names of "The Mechanics' Institution" and "The Religious and Useful Knowledge Society." The meeting was very numerously attended by persons of both sexes, and of all resident classes of society. The walls of

the hall were closely hung with a number of pictures and drawings, the production of students in the Coventry branch of the Government School of Art. The MAYOR having taken the chair, Mr. DRAKE said the first business would be to appoint scrutineers, to take and examine the votes for the election of a committee. Mr. Revel, Mr. Bushell, and Mr. May were accordingly appointed for that purpose. The scrutiny resulted in the appointment of the following gentlemen on the committee:—Messrs. J. Gulson, J. Cash, E. Brown, W. Lynes, E. Jephcott, T. Soden, J. Alcott, H. Smith, T. Weddle, T. Jenkins, J. E. Bankes, H. Welch. In compliance with the request of the chairman, Mr. DRAKE then read the report, which stated that the result of the amalgamation of the two societies bids fair to justify the confidence with which the committee recommended the subject to the members. Among the earliest fruits of the increased number of subscribers, the committee hope to reckon the reduction of the terms of subscription to mechanics and artisans, and the enlargement and improvement of the reading room. Among the more distinctive features of the past year must be reckoned the visits which the members have paid to the deer-park at Stoneleigh, and to the noble domain of the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth, the former by the kindness of their noble president, the latter under the auspices of Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P. On this last occasion nearly 500 members joined the Institute, that they might qualify themselves to accept of the invitation of Sir Joseph Paxton. One great advantage of the amalgamation has been the increase to the number of volumes in the library; but, notwithstanding this, the committee have to express at once their satisfaction and their regret that the demands upon the library are more than the books now in it can fully satisfy, the exchanges at the present time being greater than had ever been experienced during the whole of the Society's existence. During the year ten lectures were delivered by Messrs. A. Bunn, W. Parsons, W. Hughes, E. Wheeler, Rev. J. F. Hodgson, Rev. H. Davis, B. S. Richardson, and G. Grossmith. The receipts of the year, from all sources, had been £376 16s. 8d., and the expenditure £356 9s. 3d., leaving a balance in hand of £20 7s. 5d. The building fund now amounts to £52 14s. 9d. After the reading of the report, Mr. J. S. WHITTEM rose to move the first resolution,—“That the report be adopted, printed, and circulated.” In doing so, he remarked, that when the Coventry Mechanics' Institution was first established, there were very great apprehensions amongst the best-intentioned persons as to the results of the education of the people. Happily, those apprehensions had been removed, and he would say without fear of contradiction, that with many of those who at that time treated education as a means that would lead to innovation, it was now the received conviction that the education of the people was the soundest principle of conservatism, and the means of ensuring deference to the laws. With reference to the amalgamation between the two Institutions, he observed that nothing could be more anomalous than to have two societies exist in the same town, both for the diffusion of useful knowledge, and keeping up an expensive staff, and employing the same lecturers. Mr. Whittem then alluded to the library, on which he set great store. He always held this to be the main feature of the institution, for, however attractive the lectures might be, they were only so far useful as leading to further inquiry after knowledge; they were useful as a stimulant for further inquiry. The resolution having been seconded by Alderman SERGEANT, was carried unanimously. Mr. Alderman BROWETT moved the next resolution, which was to the effect that the rules, as revised by the united committees, be adopted. The only alterations were in the second and fourth rules, the first being to reduce the rate of admission to the working classes, and the other to increase the number of the committee by six members, and extend their service from six to twelve months. It was thought that by the latter alteration a better or more numerous

attendance at the committee meetings would be secured. This resolution was seconded by Mr. LYNES, and, like the preceding, was carried unanimously. Sir JOSEPH PAXTON, M.P., in moving the third resolution—which was to the effect that institutions such as that whose anniversary they were met to celebrate, deserved their best and most cordial support—spoke of a meeting of a similar kind, over which he presided last year, at Huddersfield, where there was a most flourishing Institute, and offered that if they would send a deputation to inquire thoroughly into the working of that Institution, he would himself contribute half the expense, as he believed they would derive great benefit from such a proceeding; and further, if they followed out his proposition, and would go heart and hand into the inquiry, and make a report to this Institution, he would himself come down on that occasion, and endeavour to assist them by the best advice in his power to put the Institute on a proper foundation. C. WREN HOSKYNs, Esq., the high sheriff, seconded this resolution, and said that the human mind, like the body, required not only a stimulant, but some degree of excitement; it required some amusement—some lighter amusement for the spare moments; it required rest, and according to the laws of the mind, it found the greatest rest in change. The most busy men—members of the House of Commons and the higher branches of the law—all confessed they did not know what rest was in that sense understood by idleness; the only rest they knew except sleep was in the change from one subject to another, from the heavy to the lighter, varying the action of the powers of the mind. He concluded by suggesting, as an addendum to the resolution, that the proposal of Sir Joseph Paxton be adopted. The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. KIRBY, in rising to move the next resolution,—“That a subscription be opened to liquidate the debt [£800] on the Institute,”—suggested, as a means of doing so, the encouragement of subscriptions of a small amount from a large number of subscribers. The motion having been seconded by Mr. A. B. HERBERT, was unanimously adopted. The Rev. FATHER PRATT moved the next resolution, expressive of cordial acknowledgments to Lord Leigh and the Duke of Devonshire for throwing open their parks, grounds, and picture galleries to the members of the Institute. Mr. C. BRAY seconded the motion, observing, amongst other things, that lectures were but the play of an Institution, and what he wanted to see was the work of it. This must consist in the establishment of classes, and the pursuit and study of particular subjects, till those subjects were completely mastered. On the motion of Mr. W. H. HILL, seconded by Mr. LUKE DRESSER, it was resolved that Mr. Webster and Mr. T. Robinson be appointed Hon. Secretaries to the Institution for the ensuing year. Votes of thanks were then passed to Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., to the lecturers of the past year, to the outgoing officers, and to the Mayor for his kindness in presiding.

DARLINGTON.—As Her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert were coming south the other day, the royal train stopped at the Darlington Bank-top station, when the chairman and committee of the Polytechnic Exhibition lately held in the town, in connection with the Mechanics' Institute, presented an address to His Royal Highness, stating that the object of the Exhibition had been the liquidation of a debt of £800, incurred in the building of the Institute. During the six weeks the Exhibition was open, it was visited by all classes, and its educational character was well sustained by a series of lectures and concerts.

HUDDERSFIELD.—The first annual distribution of prizes at the Mechanics' Institution took place on Saturday sennight. The Directors of the Mechanics' Institution, anxious to afford its numerous members the stimulus which the excitement of offered reward generally gives, have instituted prizes for proficiency in particular departments, general excellence, or that regularity of attendance and conduct which marks the youth who, although without any brilliant qualities, may possess the pre-eminently

English faculty of sustained perseverance. On the evening in question a very numerous audience assembled, composed generally of the parents and relatives of the members, who were themselves present in full force. On the platform there was a goodly number of the old friends of the Institution; amongst others, Joseph Batley, Esq., of Armitage Fold, who occupied the chair; Mr. Edmund Eastwood, President of the Institution; Messrs. James Hanson, J. Rothery, and Charles Kaye, Vice-Presidents; the Rev. R. Storrey; Messrs. Samuel Hiley, Charles Sikes, James Shaw, D. Johnston, W. M. Nelson, Ben Thornton, John Dodds, Washington Teasdale, William Moore, W. Heslop, — Knight, C. Ramsden, J. Wood, H. Wood, Frank Curzon, *Secretary*, J. Sharp, W. Senior, J. Deardon, — Brewer, &c. The hall was appropriately decorated with wreaths of laurel, and behind the platform a transparency, the work of Messrs. Knight, Hardy, and Jackson, was raised, the motto on which, "Excelsior," carried its own high thought and aim with it. Banners were hung here and there, and gave a pleasant relief to the eye. From the walls depended specimens of writing, maps, &c., the works of the competitors for the various classes. There were also two or three admirable drawings, contributed by the architectural and mechanical drawing class, whilst near them were placed some unobtrusive outlines drawn by the pupils of the junior free-hand class. Although at first passed by without remark, on returning to them you could not help noticing the masterly precision with which difficult and elaborate circles and other leading forms in design had been wrought out. The drawings of the advanced classes were reserved for the *soirée*, and will doubtless form an attractive feature at that festival. On Saturday last, however, the walls were not wholly without a proof of what the pupils in the drawing classes of the institution can do, a piece of modelling in high relief being exhibited, displaying considerable artistic skill, and from which, when informed that it was sculptured by Joseph Morton, South-street, without other aid than his previous education in the Institution, one could not but see that these classes might be made, under the continued kind guidance of Mr. Tomlinson, who has so disinterestedly and unflinchingly devoted himself to the work, a very valuable means of bringing out the graphic talent of our young Yorkshiresmen. The CHAIRMAN said he was sensible of the kindness and respect which the president and committee had shown in inviting him to preside on that occasion, and they had done him no more than justice when they supposed that he felt a deep interest in the progress of the Huddersfield Mechanics' Institution. He took it for granted that the supporters of the Institution would approve of the resolution which the committee had adopted, of giving prizes to those pupils who had distinguished themselves by close application to study, rapid progress, good behaviour, and regular attendance. The beneficial effect of giving prizes for merit had been long ascertained. It was done in our universities, and had always been found to be a stimulus to exertion, because the gift was estimated, not according to its value, but by the importance attached to it. These honorary distinctions were not confined to our educational institutions, but in our army and navy prizes were given to those who distinguished themselves in engagements. He thought that they ought to reward those boys who struggled to overcome their love of ease and the bad examples of those around them, in order to elevate themselves by studying at these institutions; also those who by their assiduity raised themselves to honorary distinction, were deserving of reward. He was glad that the committee had adopted a plan of showing their appreciation of these labours by granting rewards. They were now met for the purpose of distributing those rewards, and it gave him pleasure to know that they were well merited. In the higher walks of life, those who attended our high schools and universities, had the whole day in which to pursue their studies, whilst many a poor lad who attended the Mechanics' Institution had to work at the

mill all day, and could only attend to his studies in the evening. He thought those who thus attended to receive instruction, and made progress in spite of all difficulties, were well deserving of encouragement, and he was very glad that in Huddersfield many had rendered themselves worthy of reward. He would take the opportunity to express his gratification at the interest evinced, and the support given by the good people of Huddersfield, to their Institution. So long as such Institutions flourished, he felt assured that England would never sink in the scale of nations. Mr. Curzon, the secretary, reported that the classes in the Institution numbered 73, and were divided into nine departments. The largest proportion of the classes were entirely devoted to elementary teaching. There were 16 reading, 10 writing, 13 arithmetic, and four spelling and grammar classes, making a total of 45 devoted to elementary education, the remaining 28 being for more advanced culture. In the earliest, as well as the more advanced reading classes, geography and history were superadded. These classes were taught by 40 voluntary and 13 paid teachers. In the prize awards, the directors had been governed by the principle of giving to the most numerous and important classes the largest number and most important prizes. After enumerating the number of prizes awarded to each class, he stated that those given for general excellence combined proficiency, progress, perseverance, and good conduct; and in addition to the prizes awarded, a number of parties had been commended for the manner in which they had striven for the prizes. Mr. J. HANSON, vice-president, rose to give some explanation of the mode in which the examinations had been conducted. Their objects in giving the prizes were several, but they were principally anxious to encourage and reward the really industrious, and they were likewise anxious to bring into play the principle of emulation. The chairman had remarked that this principle was one encouraged in our large Institutions, and he (Mr. Hanson) ventured to say that probably nowhere ought it to be more encouraged and rewarded than in an Institution like this. In schools and colleges, learning was the business of the lives of the pupils, and if industry and diligence were deserving of reward there, surely amongst boys who spent their days in warehouses and shops, diligence and industry was deserving of encouragement. It had been said that the principle of giving prizes might be attended with evil. He asserted that there was nothing connected with the principle of competition but what was perfectly right and honourable. In giving prizes for attendance, their decisions had been made from the tabulated statement of attendance. The prizes for general progress and good conduct had been awarded by the teachers. Those for excellency had been decided by the answers given by the pupils to prepared and printed questions. Each of these questions had a certain value attached to it in figures, and the pupil could thus choose the easy or more difficult ones, the result being decided by adding up the value in figures attached to questions answered, the one with the largest number receiving the prize. In conclusion, he conceived that the distribution of prizes would be attended with the most beneficial effect. The prizes, of which we give a list below, were then presented to the successful candidates by the chairman, who accompanied each with some suggestive and appropriate remark.

AWARD OF PRIZES.—ADULT CLASSES.—READING.—1st, Joseph Naylor, 18, wheelwright, Fartown, Foster's Essays; 2nd, F. Dyson, The Useful Library—Landmarks in the History of England. ARITHMETIC.—1st, E. Mellor, 20, weaver, West-parade, Dalton, The Working Man's Way in the World; 2nd, Thos. Rhodes, 20, Lindley, near the church, Lessons on the Phenomena of Industrial Life. GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.—1st, J. Townend, 21, finisher, Rashcliffe, Wilmot's Pleasures of Literature. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—1st, Joseph Moorhouse, 20, spinner, Paddock Cliff, Humboldt's Views of Nature; 2nd, Benjamin Walker, A Woman's Journey round the World,



**ELEMENTARY.**—**WRITING, &c.**—Edwin Hoyle, 16, blacksmith, Hillhouse, Chambers's Tracts. **DRAWING.**—*Upper Division.*—Ornamental, 1st, Geo. Clayton, 16, house painter, Dalton, English Forests and Forest Trees. *Second Division.*—Ornamental, 1st, J. W. Pickersgill, 18, cabinet maker, Hebble-bridge, Essays on Painting and the Fine Arts. Architectural: 1st, J. B. Freeman, 13, piecer, Lane Dyehouse, Working Men. Mechanical: 1st, John Achernley, 12, warehouse boy, Dale-street, Mechanics and Mechanism. **WRITING.**—1st, William Bartlam, Life of Edmund Burke; 2nd, William Kaye, 20, warehouseman, Birkby, Wilmot's Pleasures of Literature. **PHONOGRAPHY.**—1st, George Halliday, 15, silk dyer, New-street, Paddock, The Lecturer. **JUNIOR.**—**DRAWING.**—*Upper Division.*—1st, John Ackernley, 12, warehouse boy, Dale-street, Materials for Thinking; 2nd, J. Armitage, 16, spinner, Paddock, Book of Amusement; 3rd, Sydney Howe, 15, piecer, Rashcliffe, Peeps at Nature. *Second Division.*—1st, John Balmforth, 15, smith, Fenton-row, English Poets—Campbell; 2nd, W. Gelder, 19, finisher, Lindley, Strife and Peace; 3rd, R. Swindlehurst, 26, smith, Lockwood, Madeline. **MUSIC.**—1st, J. H. Riley, 15, piecer, Rashcliffe, Longfellow's *Outre Mer*; 2nd, Tom Lewis, 13, errand boy, Chapel-hill, *Voices of the Night*; 3rd, H. Rawlinson, 16, Longroyd-bridge, *Thom's Poems*. **GRAMMAR.**—*Advanced Grammar and Composition.*—1st, J. W. Hirst, 16, pupil-teacher, Spring-street, *Burke's Speeches*; 2nd, J. B. Hirst, 14, warehouse boy, Spring-street, *Marmion*. *Parsing.*—1st, William Howe, 14, piecer, Allen-row, Paddock, *Bryant's Poems*; 2nd, Walker Wrigley, 17, Clough-bottom, *The Cousins.*—*Etymology.*—1st, John Balmforth, 15, smith, Fenton-row, *Buffon*; 2nd, Seth Bottom, *Rose and Lillie, Stanhope*. **SIMULTANEOUS.**—*Spelling.*—F. G. Allan, 9, Pilgrim's Progress. **GRAMMAR.**—William Boothroyd, wheelwright, *The Hand of Providence*. **WRITING.**—*Advanced Class.*—1st, James Haigh, 15, book-keeper, Bath-terrace, *Dawnings of Genius*; 2nd, Joseph Beckworth, 17, woolsorter, Dog-kennel-bank, *Evangeline*. No. 5.—1st, J. T. Brown, 13, piecer, Hill-house, *Sketches on Natural History*; 2nd, Wm. Marchant, *Amber Witch*. No. 4.—1st, John Crossley, 11, finisher, Leeds-road-limekiln, *Seed Time and Harvest*. No. 3.—1st, G. H. Senior, 15, schoolboy, East-parade, *Wood Notes of a Wanderer*; 2nd, Fred. Sykes, 12, Pen and Ink Sketches. No. 2.—1st, Colonel Bradley, 15, wool sorter, Victoria Mill, *Old Humphrey*; 2nd, Henry Eastwood, 14, finisher, Primrose-hill, *Mary Bell*; 3rd, J. P. Crowther, 14, mason, Crosland-moor, *Pleasant Words*; 4th, A. Taylor, 10, schoolboy, Chapel-hill, *The Whisperer*. **ARITHMETIC.**—*Advanced Classes.*—1st, Isaac Swallow, 14, finisher, Deighton, *Joyce's Scientific Dialogues*; 2nd, J. W. Hirst, 16, pupil teacher, Spring-street, *Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella*, vol. 1. *Rule of Three Class*—1st, W. Lockwood, sen., 12, watchmaker, *Joyce's Scientific Dialogues*; 2nd, William Howe, 14, piecer, Allen-row, Paddock, *Paley's Natural Theology*. *Compound Rules.*—1st, G. H. Senior, 13, schoolboy, East-parade, *Woman's Journey round the World*; 2nd, T. Pollitt, 16, mechanic, Paddock, *Drake, Cavendish, and Dampier*. *Long Division.*—1st, John Crossley, 14, finisher, Leeds-road, *Woman's Journey round the World*; 2nd, William Boothroyd, wheelwright, *Steadfast Gabriel*. *Short Division.*—1st, Samuel Jackson, *Moral and Entertaining Anecdotes*; 2nd, Alfred Taylor, 10, school boy, Chapel-hill, *Truth and Trust*. **Multiplication.**—1st, J. P. Crowther, 14, mason, Crosland-moor, *Thomson's Seasons*; 2nd, Henry Eastwood, 14, finisher, Primrose-hill, *Wonders of Nature and Art*. **Subtraction.**—1st, William H. Brown, 13 school boy, 47, Bradford-road, *Fireside Companion*; 2nd, Wilson Townend, 17, Leeds-road, *True Heroism*. **Addition.**—1st, J. W. Booth, 9, school boy, Swallow-street, *Anson's Voyages*; 2nd, C. Heaton, 13, piecer, Paddock-brow, *Self-Denial*. **READING, &c.**—*Reading with Elementary Science.*—1st, William Howe, 14, piecer, Allen-row, Paddock, *White's Selborne*; 2nd, Isaac Swallow, 14, finisher, Deighton, *Aceldama*. No.

5.—1st, B. Schofield, 13, warehouse boy, Dock-street, Sandford and Merton. No. 8.—Robert Graham, *Practical Facts in Chemistry*. No. 9.—B. Howe, *Kirke White's Poems*. **ATTENDANCE.**—1st, J. Townend, 21, finisher, Rashcliffe, *Watt's on the Mind*; 2nd, G. Dyson, 15, carver, Rashcliffe, *Ruins of Sacred and Historic Lands*; George Shaw, 8, schoolboy, *Success in Life*; James Sykes, 16, finisher, Upperhead row, *Events in the History of England*; 1st, S. Howe, 15, piecer, Rashcliffe, *Footsteps of Famous Men*; 2nd, Oliver Bradley, 14, finisher, Manchester-road, *Works of Campbell*; W. Howe, 14, piecer, Allen-row, Paddock, *Longfellow's Poetical Works*; Joseph Jagger, *The Enchanted Lake*; P. Duffy, *Uncle Sam's Money Box*. **GENERAL EXCELLENCE, &c.**—John Payne, 17, architect, 82, King-street, *Crabbe's Poetical Works*; J. W. Hirst, 16, pupil teacher, *Book of Sports*; A. Roberts, 16, warehouseman, Newtown, *Longfellow's Complete Works*; James Sykes, 16, finisher, Upperhead-row, *Phillips's Shower of Pearls*; John Worth, 11, schoolboy, Back Ramsden-street, *Boys'hood of Great Men*; James Haigh, 15, book-keeper, Bath-terrace, *Arabian Nights Entertainments*; David Kirk, 14, joiner, Lockwood, *Footprints of Famous Men*; J. B. Hirst, *The Lady of the Lake*; William Lockwood, sen., 12, watchmaker, *Take Care of Number One*; John Hellawell, *John's Book of Poetry*; Walker Wrigley, 17, Clough Bottom, *Goldsmith*; G. H. Giles, 15, warehouse boy, Towing-row, *History of England*; J. B. Berry, 15, piecer, Tolson-sq., *Mold-green, Pfeiffer*; John Pearson, 13, piecer, Kilner Bank, *Robinson Crusoe*; J. Pagden, 15, pupil teacher, Northgate, *Gautier's Spain*. **HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.**—1st, J. W. Hirst, 16, pupil teacher, Spring-street, *Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella*, 2nd vol.; 2nd, J. B. Hirst, 14, warehouse boy, Spring-street, *Stewart's Geographical Dictionary*. **Junior Classes.**—1st, J. Booth, 9, student, Beast market, *Salad for the Solitary*; 2nd, A. Blackburn, 13, warehouse boy, *Thomson's Seasons*. **CORRESPONDENCE CLASS.**—B. Thompson, 14, clerk, Fitzwilliam-street, *The Bible and the Working Classes*. **ADVANCED HISTORY AND ESSAY.**—Allan Broadbent, 20, warehouseman, Crosland-moor. *Junior Essay Class.*—R. H. Holroyd, 13, West-parade, *Battle Fields of Yorkshire*. **PERSONS COMMENDED.**—William Hemdingway, Wm. Donkersley, W. B. Rayner, Henry Kaye, Wm. Appleyard, B. D. Walker, Henry Taylor, B. Thompson, Oliver Bradley, H. Schofield, W. H. Barrett, E. Mellor (adult), —Roberts, Godfrey Netherwood, Batley Hanson, William Horsfall, Charles Cook, Joe Dyson, John Cudworth, Henry Whitwam, G. W. Bolland, Tom Milnes, James Hilton (adult), J. Crosland, John Hoyle, James Horsfall, R. H. Armitage, Alfred Walker, W. H. Charlesworth, Joe Morton, W. Howe, James Johnson, J. Gelder, W. H. Jessop, Tom Johnson, G. Riley, Edward Jagger. A gentleman of the neighbourhood kindly presented to each of the parties commended a copy of that valuable little book, now so popular, entitled "Good Times." To show how effectively the Institution does its work in educating the members of the working classes, it will be interesting to give an analysis of the occupations of the recipients of the prizes. We find, on referring to the schedule of prizes awarded, that they are thus designated:—Finishers, 13; piecers, 12; schoolboys, 10; warehouse boys, 5; errand boys, 5; warehousemen, 4; smiths, 4; wheelwrights, 4; spinners, 2; cabinet makers, 2; pupil teachers, 2; book-keepers, 2; wool sorters, 2; masons, 2; carver, 1; silk dresser, 1; architect, 1; clerk, 1; watch-maker, 1; machinist, 1; weaver, 1. Some bore off more than one prize. Mr. HANSON then moved the first resolution:—"As classes in Mechanics' Institutions constitute means by which the children, youths, and adults of the working population may acquire a systematic knowledge of the various branches of education, this meeting regards classes as the most important feature of these institutions, and as the agencies best calculated to secure the legitimate objects of such establishments." He remarked, the great object of Mechanics' Institutions was the sound education of the



working classes. To effect this end libraries or lectures were insufficient. The only mode of giving continuous instruction to the great body of the people was by the agency of class instruction, and in this, the legitimate and proper sphere of a Mechanics' Institution, the Huddersfield institute had been singularly successful. The Rev. R. STORREY, in seconding the resolution, insisted on the necessity of dwelling for a sufficient time on the elementary branches of education, and the Institution appeared to have taken a peculiarly practical view of the matter, beginning with the beginning, and teaching the youths that it was only by labour, and sustained labour, they could acquire sound or valuable knowledge. Mr. W. M. NEILSON, in a few warm words, the train to Leeds being about to start, rendering his departure imperative, moved the next resolution:—"That the Huddersfield Mechanics' Institution, as comprising a series of classes, in which instruction is imparted in all the useful departments of knowledge, affords to the labouring population of the neighbourhood great facilities for remedying their defective early training, or of securing for themselves a sound, practical education." Mr. JAMES SHAW briefly but cordially seconded the resolution. Mr. E. EASTWOOD, the president of the Institution, moved the next resolution:—"That the cordial thanks of the meeting be given to the gentlemen who have kindly presented books to be awarded as prizes on the present occasion; and the meeting trusts that, in future years, their example will be followed by a larger number of the friends of popular education." He said that he believed more than fifty of the prizes had been given by gentlemen residing in the immediate neighbourhood. He thought the giving of prizes was an object that deserved support. One fault of Mechanics' Institutions was that their advantages had not been enjoyed by the class for which they were intended, but by a class higher in the social scale, who had the means of employing professional teachers. In the Huddersfield Mechanics' Institute, not only were the directors, teachers, and pupils, working people, but they were *workers*. When they had similar distributions he should call upon all manufacturers, merchants, and tradesmen to aid them, for it would be contributing to their own interest and to the general good of the country. Mr. W. MOORE had great pleasure in seconding it. The object of the Institution was a high one, it was to train the minds of the boys and fit them for the battle of life. Mr. ROTHERY, V.P., moved the thanks to the teachers. He had taken pains in examining the classes, and he could speak of the great efficiency of their teachers, and they were well worthy of their thanks and support. He felt honoured by being in connection with the Institution and its teachers. Mr. ROTHERY then moved the following resolution:—"That the thanks of the meeting be given to the teachers, and to the voluntary teachers, for their valuable assistance in the work of conducting the classes." Mr. DODDS seconded the resolution, praising the teachers of the classes for their patience, energy, and sympathy with the objects of the Institution. Mr. TEASDALE moved their thanks to the secretary. He knew no secretary equal to their secretary. He was like their Institution—a model one, and he was sure their thanks were due to him. There, said he (pointing to the lads), are the soldiers; here is the parliament (the directors), and here is the commander-in-chief (the secretary.) Mr. Teasdale then moved the following resolution:—"That the best thanks of the meeting be presented to the secretary for his unwearied exertions in the examination and in preparing for the distribution of prizes." Mr. KAYE, V.P., seconded it with great pleasure. The secretary brought untiring industry and great skill to bear upon the work of the Institution. He was always at his post, endeavouring to stimulate them, never disposed to shirk any duty the interests of the Institution required. Messrs. Batley and Moore spoke in favour of it, and it was carried by acclamation. A vote of thanks to the chairman was then proposed by Mr. Eastwood, president, and seconded by Mr. Hiley, amidst the applause of the meeting. Mr.

Batley briefly responded, and the audience separated shortly after ten o'clock.

The following is the series of printed questions referred to in the foregoing report:—

EXAMINATION PAPER FOR CLASS NO. 5.—ARITHMETIC.—  
RULE OF THREE AND PRACTICE.

MASTER, MR. J. SHARP.

No. 1.—If 1 yard of cloth cost 3s. 4d., what will 65 yards come to at the same rate? (Numerical Value 5.)

No. 2.—If 1 pair of shoes cost 5s. 8d., what will 89 pair come to at the same rate? (N. V. 5.)

No. 3.—What will 58 yards of cloth come to if 5 yards cost £1 17s. 8d.? (N. V. 10.)

No. 4.—If a man travel 38 miles in 3 days, how far will he travel in 54 days at the same rate? (N. V. 10.)

No. 5.—If 74 yards of cloth cost £48 19s. 8d., what will 7 yards come to at the same rate? (N. V. 10.)

No. 6.—If 7 men build a house in 45 days, in how many days will 10 men build it? (N. V. 10.)

No. 7.—If  $7\frac{1}{2}$  yards of cloth cost £4 12s. 8d., how many yards can be bought for £21 10s.? (N. V. 15.)

No. 8.—If a man earn 30s. per week by working  $11\frac{1}{2}$  hours per day, what will his wages be if he work 10 hours per day? (N. V. 15.)

No. 9.—How many yards of cloth can be bought for £24 10s., if  $7\frac{1}{2}$  yards cost £3 19s. 8d.? (N. V. 15.)

No. 10.—If one cwt. of sugar cost £2 17s. 8d., what is the price of 4 cwt. 3 qrs. 15 lbs. at the same rate? (N. V. 20.)

No. 11.—If 1 cwt. of sugar cost £3 8s. 9d., what will  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. come to? (N. V. 20.)

No. 12.—If  $8\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of soap cost 3s. 2½d., what will 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 19 lbs. come to? (N. V. 20.)

No. 13.—If 7 pieces of cloth, each  $27\frac{1}{2}$  yards, cost £89 10s., what will  $8\frac{1}{2}$  yards come to? (N. V. 25.)

No. 14.—How many yards of cloth can be bought for £2 10s., if 9 pieces, each 29 yards, cost £106 10s. 8d. (N. V. 25.)

No. 15.—From 11 pieces of cloth, each  $32\frac{1}{2}$  yards, how many suits of clothes may be cut, each  $5\frac{1}{2}$  yards. (N. V. 25.)

No. 16.—518 yards of cloth at 8d. per yard. (N. V. 5.)

No. 17.—108 yards of cloth at 10d. per yard. (N. V. 5.)

No. 18.—362 yards of cloth at 7d. per yard. (N. V. 5.)

No. 19.—463 yards of cloth at 3s. 5d. per yard. (N. V. 10.)

No. 20.—584 yards of cloth at 4s. 7d. per yard. (N. V. 10.)

No. 21.—476 yards of cloth at 2s. 9d. per yard. (N. V. 10.)

No. 22.—218½ yards of cloth at 1s. 7d. per yard. (N. V. 15.)

No. 23.—1084½ yards of cloth at 2s. 9½d. per yard. (N. V. 15.)

No. 24.—72½ yards of cloth at 6s. 3d. per yard. (N. V. 15.)

No. 25.—What will 7 pieces of cloth come to, each 32 yards, at 4s. 8d. per yard? (N. V. 20.)

No. 26.—What is the price of 9 pieces of cloth, each 29 yards, at 8s. 1½d., per yard? (N. V. 20.)

No. 27.—What will 10 pieces of cloth cost finishing, each 31 yards, at 3½d. per yard? (N. V. 20.)

No. 28.—What will 8 pieces of cloth come to, each  $35\frac{1}{2}$  yards, at 6s. 8d. per yard? (N. V. 25.)

No. 29.—What will 9 pieces of cloth cost finishing, each  $33\frac{1}{2}$  yards, at 3½d. per yard?

No. 30.—What is the price of 12 pieces of cloth, each  $30\frac{1}{2}$  yards, at 9s. 10½d. per yard? (N. V. 25.)

EXAMINATION PAPER FOR CLASS NO. 5.—SENIOR YOUTHS.  
—ENGLISH HISTORY, WITH GEOGRAPHY AS AN AUXILIARY STUDY.

CONDUCTED BY THE SECRETARY, MR. CURZON.

1st.—*Chronological and Dynastic.*

2nd.—*Social, Domestic, and Biographical.*

3rd.—*Geographical.*

Give a definition of the term History.

1ST.—CHRONOLOGICAL AND DYNASTIC.

No. 1.—From what did the ancient Britons claim descent? (Numerical Value 6.)

No. 2.—Give the date and place of Julius Caesar's landing in Britain, and detail some circumstances attending that invasion. (N. V. 3.)

No. 3.—What cause first brought the Saxons to England?—and give the immediate results. (N. V. 3.)

No. 4.—Who was the greatest of all the Saxon kings?—and give some particulars of his reign. (N. V. 5.)

No. 5.—At what period did the Norman conquest take place?—and describe some of its immediate consequences. (N. V. 1.)

No. 6.—What king distinguished himself in the Crusades?—and recount some of the events during those wars. (N. V. 3.)

No. 7.—Whence did the English kings derive the surname of Plantagenet?—and who was the first that assumed it? (N. V. 1.)

No. 8.—In whose reign did the Wars of the Roses commence?—and explain their origin. (N. V. 5.)

No. 9.—Relate the particular events that transpired during the reign of Henry 8th. (N. V. 10.)

No. 10.—Who succeeded James 2nd?—and name the most remarkable events of his reign. (N. V. 8.)

No. 11.—Give a list of the Sovereigns from the Conquest to the reign of George 2nd. (N. V. 6.)

No. 12.—How many kings have died violent deaths? (N. V. 3.)

No. 13.—How many have died out of England? (N. V. 3.)

No. 14.—What Queens have reigned in their own right? (N. V. 1.)

No. 15.—Give the three longest and the three shortest reigns. (N. V. 2.)

No. 16.—Enumerate all the great victories, with their successful generals. (N. V. 7.)

No. 17.—Give the periods of the Union with England, of Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. (N. V. 5.)

No. 18.—Under whose reigns were our colonies acquired? (N. V. 6.)

No. 19.—Which of the principal cities suffered sieges, and in whose reigns? (N. V. 7.)

2ND.—SOCIAL, DOMESTIC, AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

No. 20.—By whom, and where was Magna Charta granted, and what were its constitutive elements? (N. V. 10.)

No. 21.—Give some account of the Feudal Law. (N. V. 8.)

No. 22.—When were members first summoned to parliament? (N. V. 3.)

No. 23.—Define the Saxon Wittengamote, a Norman parliament, and the British House of Commons. (N. V. 25.)

No. 24.—Describe a Roman colony in the time of Claudius,—a Saxon borough during the reign of Alfred,—and a Norman city of the time of Henry 2nd. (N. V. 25.)

No. 25.—Give the meaning of the terms Danegelt, Poletax, and Shipmoney. (N. V. 10.)

No. 26.—Give the best idea you have of a dwelling-house during the reign of Elizabeth. (N. V. 15.)

No. 27.—Give the names of the scientific men from the Conquest downwards. (N. V. 10.)

No. 28.—Name the prominent statesmen between 1630 and 1650. (N. V. 5.)

No. 29.—Enumerate the principal discoveries made from the Conquest to the end of the 16th century. (N. V. 20.)

No. 30.—Give an account of the different inventions during the same period, and also their dates. (N. V. 20.)

No. 31.—Name the dates of the introduction of various articles of domestic use. (N. V. 20.)

No. 32.—Enumerate the Poets from the Conquest to the end of the 16th century. (N. V. 8.)

3RD.—GEOGRAPHICAL.

No. 33.—Give a definition of the term Geography. (N. V. 5.)

No. 34.—What were the earliest names of Great Britain, and why so called? (N. V. 10.)

No. 35.—Which are the ten most populous cities of England? (N. V. 3.)

No. 36.—Give the seats of the principal manufactures. (N. V. 3.)

No. 37.—Give the arsenals and principal seaport towns, naval and mercantile. (N. V. 3.)

No. 38.—Give the Collegiate cities. (N. V. 3.)

No. 39.—Name the principal rivers and mountains in England. (N. V. 4.)

No. 40.—Give the natural boundaries between England and Wales, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, Yorkshire and Durham, Somersetshire and Gloucestershire, Lancashire and Cheshire, Middlesex and Surrey, Lincolnshire and Norfolk. (N. V. 6.)

No. 41.—Name some of the principal natural productions of the different counties in England. (N. V. 10.)

No. 42.—Name the counties that stretch along the Eastern, Western, and Southern coasts. (N. V. 4.)

EXAMINATION PAPER FOR CLASS NO. 9.—ARITHMETIC CLASS, FROM PRACTICE UPWARDS.

MASTER, MR. CULLEN.

PRACTICE.

No. 1.—What will 156 cwt. of anything come to at 18s per cwt.? (Numerical value 4.)

No. 2.—At 15s. per cwt., what will 336 cwt. cost? (N.V. 4.)

No. 3.—What will 16lbs. of anything cost at £3 13s. 6d. per cwt.? (N.V. 8.)

INTEREST.

No. 4.—What is the interest of £220 for one year, at 4 per cent. per annum? (N.V. 6.)

No. 5.—What is the interest of £479 18s. for 2 years, at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum? (N.V. 10.)

No. 6.—What is the interest of £427 13s. 9d. for 1 year and 8 months, at 3 per cent. per annum? (N.V. 12.)

DISCOUNT.

No. 7.—What is the present worth of £795 11s. 2d. for 4 months, at £3 10s. per cent. discount? (N.V. 20.)

BARTER.

No. 8.—How much sugar at 8d. per pound must be delivered in exchange for 20 cwt. of anything at £3 per cwt.? (N.V. 20.)

PROFIT AND LOSS.

No. 9.—At what rate must I sell 1 cwt. which cost £3 10s. to gain 10 per cent.? (N.V. 12.)

No. 10.—At what rate must I sell 1 cwt. which cost £3 10s. to lose 10 per cent.? (N.V. 12.)

FELLOWSHIP.

No. 11.—A and B gained £182; A put in £300 and B £400; what share of the profit has each? (N.V. 16.)

No. 12.—A father left an estate of £1,000 to three sons, in such a way that for every £2 that A gets, B shall have £3, and C £5, what sum shall each have? (N.V. 18.)

EXCHANGE.

No. 13.—How much sterling money must be paid in London to receive in Paris 800 crowns, exchange at 56d. per crown? (N.V. 18.)

No. 14.—A London merchant remits £200 to Paris; what is the value in French crowns at 56d. per crown? (N.V. 18.)

VULGAR FRACTIONS.

No. 15.—What is the  $\frac{3}{4}$  of  $\frac{2}{3}$  of £1? (N.V. 16.)

No. 16.—What is the  $\frac{2}{3}$  of £1? (N.V. 14.)

No. 17.—Add the  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 1s. to the  $\frac{2}{3}$  of £1. (N.V. 18.)

No. 18.—Multiply  $\frac{3}{4}$  by  $\frac{1}{2}$  of  $\frac{2}{3}$ . (N.V. 14.)

## DECIMAL FRACTIONS.

- No. 19.—Reduce  $\frac{4}{5}$  to a decimal. (N.V. 12.)  
 No. 20.—Reduce 11s. to the decimal of £1. (N.V. 12.)

## SQUARE ROOT.

- No. 21.—What is the square root of 4,096? (N.V. 22.)  
 No. 22.—An army consisting of 213,444 men, I desire to know how many rank and file? (N.V. 23.)

## CUBE ROOT.

- No. 23.—What is the cube root of 157,464? (N.V. 24.)  
 No. 24.—What is the cube root of 21,952? (N.V. 23.)

## DUODECIMALS.

- No. 25.—Multiply 12 feet 4 inches by 8 feet 6 inches. (N.V. 18.)  
 No. 26.—A room 24 feet 3 inches by 18 feet 4 inches, what is the area of its floor? (N.V. 22.)

## MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.

- No. 27.—Divide  $\frac{2}{3}$  by  $\frac{3}{4}$  of  $\frac{1}{2}$ . (N.V. 20.)  
 No. 28.—In 1,000 dollars of 4s. 6d. each, how much sterling money? (N.V. 16.)  
 No. 29.—What is the brokerage on £847 6s. 4d. at 5s. 6d. per cent.? (N.V. 20.)  
 No. 30.—Multiply 2,674 by 4,46. (N.V. 14.)  
 No. 31.—If the area of a circle be 460 yards, what is the side of the square? (N.V. 24.)  
 No. 32.—What is the cube root of 175616? (N.V. 24.)  
 No. 33.—What is the price of a marble slab, whose length is 4ft. 8in., and breadth 2ft. 4in., at 5s. per foot? N.V. 25.

## EXAMINATION PAPER FOR CLASS No. 9.—GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

## MASTER, MR. W. SCHOFIELD.

- No. 1.—What are the four parts into which grammar is divided? Give a short account of each. (N.V. 5.)  
 No. 2.—Name the parts of speech which are inflected, and give instances to show how each is inflected. (N.V. 6.)  
 No. 3.—What is an adverb? Give three sentences showing how it qualifies verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. (N.V. 4.)  
 No. 4.—What do you understand by transitive and intransitive verbs? Give examples of each. (N.V. 3.)  
 No. 5.—Give a list of regular and irregular verbs, and explain what you mean by those terms respectively. (N.V. 3.)  
 No. 6.—What is the meaning of concord and government as used in grammar? Give two rules under each. (N.V. 4.)  
 No. 7.—Parse the following—

“Hope, like the glimmering taper’s light,  
 Adorns and cheers the way;  
 And still, as darker grows the night,  
 Emits a brighter ray.”

- No. 8.—What is a sentence? Of how many parts does it consist? (N.V. 4.)  
 No. 9.—In the following, what is the subject, predicate, and object, respectively? “To pay attention pleases your teacher.” (N.V. 3.)  
 No. 10.—What are the adjuncts of the subject, predicate, and object in the subjoined sentence? “The white lap-dog tries very much to please its mistress.” (N.V. 3.)  
 No. 11.—Into how many classes are adjuncts of the predicate divided? What are they? (N.V. 4.)  
 No. 12.—Write out as many times as you can the following sentence, by merely changing the position of the several adjuncts. “For the sake of future happiness, never, in youth, give way to idleness.” (N.V. 4.)  
 No. 13.—What do you understand by co-ordinate and sub-ordinate sentences? Into how many classes may each be subdivided? (N.V. 7.)

EXAMINATION PAPER FOR CLASS 9.—SENIOR YOUTHS.—  
ASTRONOMICAL AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

## MASTER, MR. WILLIAM SCHOFIELD.

- No. 1.—Of what shape is the earth, and how may it be proved to be of that particular shape? (Numerical Value 4.)  
 No. 2.—What is the cause of day and night? (N.V. 3.)  
 No. 3.—How do you account for the seasons? (N.V. 4.)  
 No. 4.—Describe the mariner’s compass, name its chief points, and state its use. (N.V. 6.)  
 No. 5.—Define a great circle, and say into how many parts each circle is divided. (N.V. 5.)  
 No. 6.—What will be the exact time, at two places, one of which is situate 136° west, and the other 170° 30, east of Greenwich, when it is 12 o’clock at noon there. (N.V. 3.)  
 No. 7.—Into how many classes are planets divided? To which of these classes does the moon belong? (N.V. 3.)  
 No. 8.—What effect has the moon upon the earth? (N.V. 4.)  
 No. 9.—Of what is the atmosphere chiefly composed, to what height does it extend, and what are its chief properties? (N.V. 6.)  
 No. 10. How may the clouds which float in it be accounted for? (N.V. 4.)  
 No. 11.—Define dew and mist, and state the difference which exists in the formation of snow and hail. (N.V. 6.)  
 No. 12.—Write a short account of winds, stating their origin and use. (N.V. 6.)  
 No. 13.—What is it which distinguishes the simoon, typhoon, and hurricane from ordinary winds? (N.V. 5.)  
 No. 14.—Name the principal terms used in Geography for the various portions of the land, and give examples of each. (N.V. 4.)  
 No. 15.—How many oceans are there? What are their boundaries? (N.V. 3.)  
 No. 16.—What are the chief inland seas connected with the Atlantic Ocean? (N.V. 3.)  
 No. 17.—Name as many peninsulas as you can which point southward. What are the two exceptions? (N.V. 4.)  
 No. 18.—What are volcanoes and earthquakes? Give examples showing the destructive effects of each. (N.V. 6.)  
 No. 19.—What are the chief mountain ranges on the globe, and where are they situated? (N.V. 3.)  
 No. 20.—Name the most remarkable rivers of Europe and America. (N.V. 2.)  
 No. 21.—Explain the meaning of source, confluence, tributary, and estuary as applied to rivers. (N.V. 5.)

## ADULT CLASSES.

## MASTER, MR. JOHN DEARDEN.

*Miscellaneous Questions in Arithmetic, for the Annual Examination, September, 1855.*

- No. 1.—What is the difference between the price of 743 ounces of gold at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce, and that of the same weight of silver at 62d. per ounce? (Numerical value 4.)  
 No. 2.—A gentleman distributed £5 13s. 4d. among poor people, giving to each 6s. 8d.; How many poor were there? (N.V. 3.)  
 No. 3.—A labourer earns 23s. 4d. per week; How much should he spend weekly, to save £11 in the year for rent and clothes? (N.V. 5.)  
 No. 4.—Divide £115 10s. among 5 men and 6 women, and give to each man thrice the share of a woman. (N.V. 8.)  
 No. 5.—If a man’s wages in a year are £39 12s. 6d., what should he receive from the 1st of May to the 18th of December? (N.V. 6.)  
 No. 6.—A bankrupt’s debts amount to £9,356; How much will he pay at 11s. 6d. in the pound? (N.V. 6.)

No. 7.—Suppose a greyhound makes 27 springs while a hare makes 25, and their leaps are of equal length; In how many leaps will the hare be overtaken if she is 50 leaps before the hound? (N. V. 10.)

No. 8.—In the copy of a work containing 327 pages, a remarkable passage commences at the end of the 156th page; At what page may it be expected to begin in a copy containing 400 pages? (N. V. 9.)

No. 9.—A landlord abates  $\frac{1}{4}$  in a shilling to his tenant; the whole abatement amounts to £76 3s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; What is the rent? (N. V. 12.)

No. 10.—If  $\frac{1}{3}$  and  $\frac{1}{6}$  of a garden comes to £4 10s., what is the worth of the whole? (N. V. 14.)

No. 11.—When mercury in the barometer stands at a height of 30 inches, the pressure of the air on every square inch of surface is 15 lbs.; What is the pressure on the human body—supposing its whole surface to be 14 square feet, and that the barometer stands at 31°? (N. V. 20.)

No. 12.—80,000 cwt. of ammunition are to be removed from a fortress in 9 days, and it is found that in 6 days 18 horses have removed 4,500 cwt.; How many horses must be employed to carry the remainder in 3 days? (N. V. 18.)

No. 13.—Divide 960 into parts, having the proportion of 1, 3, and 5. (N. V. 16.)

No. 14.—Bought carpets at 3s. 10d. per yard; How many yards must I sell at 4s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per yard to gain £10? (N. V. 13.)

No. 15.—A square plantation contains 670,761 trees, which were planted at the distance of 19 feet; Required the length of the side of the square. (N. V. 21.)

No. 16.—A ladder is to be fixed in the ground, 15 feet from the base of a wall 20 feet high; How long must the ladder be to reach the top? (N. V. 22.)

No. 17.—In a gentleman's pleasure ground are two circular ponds, the one is 4 times as large as the other whose diameter is 60 yards; Required the diameter of the other. (N. V. 24.)

No. 18.—A person after spending  $\frac{1}{3}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of his money, had 2s. 6d. remaining; What sum had he at first? (N. V. 17.)

No. 19.— $\frac{1}{5}$  of a pole is in the water, 10 feet are in the mud, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  are above water; Required its length. (N. V. 19.)

No. 20.—A cistern has two pipes, the first of which will empty it in 8 hours, and the other in 10 hours; In what time will it be emptied if both be left open, supposing the current always alike? (N. V. 25.)

No. 21.—A person passed  $\frac{1}{8}$  of his age in childhood,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of it in youth,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of it  $+$  5 years in matrimony; he had then a son, whom he survived 4 years, and who reached only  $\frac{1}{2}$  the age of the father; At what age did the father die? (*Algebra.*) (N. V. 30.)

No. 22.—Given,  $4x - \frac{x}{36-x} = 46$ ; Find the value of  $x$ . (N. V. 28.)

No. 23.—What number is that to which if 24 be added, and the square root of the sum be extracted, the root shall be less than the original quantity by 18. (N. V. 32.)

No. 24.—How many 4-inch cubes can be cut out of a 12-inch cube? (N. V. 26.)

No. 25.—A maltster has a kiln that is 18 feet square, but he intends to pull it down and build a new one that may dry 3 times as much; What must be its length, if its breadth be 24 feet? (N. V. 34.)

#### EXAMINATION PAPER FOR ADULT CLASSES.—SERIES OF QUESTIONS ON SYNTAX.

MASTER, MR. JOHN DEARDEN.

No. 1.—What is Syntax? (Numerical value 1.)

No. 2.—What is a sentence? (N.V. 2.)

No. 3.—How many kinds of sentences are there? How define them? (N.V. 5.)

No. 4.—What are the principal parts of a sentence? Define the parts. (N.V. 6.)

No. 5.—What is concord? (N.V. 4.)

No. 6.—What is government? (N.V. 4.)

No. 7.—In what case should the subject of a verb be (N. V. 8.)

No. 8.—When a sentence begins with a verb, where is the nominative to the verb to be found? (N.V. 7.)

No. 9.—In the construction of a sentence, what are the two methods or orders? (N.V. 10.)

No. 10.—Which order is most frequently adopted by the poets? (N.V. 9.)

No. 11.—When several nouns in the singular number form the joint subjects of the verb, should the verb be singular or plural? (N.V. 12.)

No. 12.—When several nouns come together in the possessive case, to which of them should the sign be annexed? (N.V. 11.)

No. 13.—Are two negatives in the same sentence, and when negation is intended, proper? Why? (N.V. 13.)

No. 14.—In the use of adverbs and adjectives, what ought to be your guide? (N.V. 15.)

No. 15.—After a verb of motion, ought the adverbs *here* and *there* to be used? Why? (N.V. 14.)

No. 16.—When ought the comparative degree to be used, and when the superlative? (N.V. 16.)

No. 17.—How does the comparative degree consider the objects compared, and how the superlative? Give an example of both. (N.V. 18.)

No. 18.—Do the class of pronouns called distributive require verbs, nouns, &c., agreeing with them to be singular or plural? Why? (N.V. 15.)

No. 19.—Ought a clause of a sentence to be placed between a possessive case and the word which governs it? Why? (N. V. 12.)

No. 20.—When an article is used before a noun, is the noun to be taken in a limited, or in its widest sense? (N. V. 12.)

No. 21.—Ought the last of two nouns after the comparative degree, to have an article before it, when the two nouns refer to the same person or thing? Why? (N. V. 19.)

No. 22.—What nice distinction is made by the use or omission of the article *a*? Instanced by example. (N. V. 20.)

No. 23.—Of what use is the ellipsis, and to what may it be aptly compared? (N. V. 21.)

No. 24.—What is the danger attending too free a use of the ellipsis? (N. V. 23.)

No. 25.—On what occasion do two or more singular nouns, coupled with *and*, require the verb and pronoun to be in the singular number? (N. V. 24.)

No. 26.—When may we be said to be disappointed of, and also disappointed in, a thing? (N. V. 20.)

No. 27.—What is that case called which comes before a participle, independently of the rest of the sentence? (N. V. 21.)

### Miscellaneous.

PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR THE CITY OF LONDON.—At the meeting of the Court of Aldermen on Wednesday last, the LORD MAYOR informed the Court that, in consequence of a communication made to him of a resolution of the Court of Common Council upon the subject of the establishment of public libraries, &c., in the City, in conformity with the recent Act of Parliament, he had appointed the 5th of November for a meeting in the Egyptian-hall of the Mansion-house, to take that important question into consideration. Alderman SIDNEY thought the meeting ought to be held in a place of large dimensions, as no doubt vast numbers of the citizens would wish to vote against what would prove to be a permanent tax upon themselves, to the amount of £4,000 to £5,000, without producing any corresponding benefit. Alderman FAIRBROTHER did not think it necessary that the Lord Mayor should alter his intention with respect to the place of meeting, and his lordship said he would preside upon that occasion at the time dated.

## PATENT LAW AMENDMENT ACT, 1852.

## APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

[From Gazette October 12th, 1855.]

Dated 27th September, 1855.

2152. P. A. le Comte de Fontaine Moreau, 4, South-street, Finsbury—Forging iron. (A communication.)  
 2154. M. Atkinson, Wandsworth, and B. Hidge, M.D., Putney—Steam boilers, &c.  
 2156. J. Newman, Birmingham—Railway wheels.  
 2158. J. Nottidge, Chemical Works, Walworth—Manure.

Dated 28th September, 1855.

2160. J. H. B. Thwaites, Bristol—Teeth.  
 2162. J. T. Pitman, 67, Gracechurch-street—Screw wrench. (A communication.)  
 2166. R. Robey and G. L. Scott, Lincoln—Boilers.  
 2168. J. Good, Lincoln—Straw shakers of thrashing machines.

Dated 29th September, 1855.

2172. W. B. Herapath, M.D., Bristol—Surgical instruments.

Dated 1st October, 1855.

2176. J. Gedge, 4, Wellington-street South—Braid. (A communication.)  
 2178. J. Gedge, 4, Wellington-street South—Preservation of grain. (A communication.)  
 2182. G. Wilkinson, Poplar—Steering apparatus.  
 2186. J. F. V. Augier, Paris—Extracting aroma from plants and flowers.  
 2188. T. Dickens, Middleton—Doubling and throwing silk, &c.  
 2190. G. C. Hope, Hastings—Producing designs upon textile fabrics for the purposes of needlework.

## WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED.

Sealed October 9th, 1855.

783. Auguste Edouard Loradoux Bellford, Essex-street, Strand—Improvements in pumps. (A communication.)  
 789. John Henry Johnson, 47, Lincoln's-inn-fields—Improvements in machinery or apparatus for preparing cotton and other fibrous substances. (A communication.)  
 797. James Fletcher, Facid, near Rochdale—Improvements in and applicable to machines for spinning and weaving cotton, wool, and other fibrous materials.  
 799. Jean Vincent Marie Dopter, Paris—Improvements in printing fabrics.

Sealed October 12th, 1855.

809. Alfred Thomas Richardson and George Mallinson, Manchester—Improvements in the manufacture of certain piled fabrics.  
 815. Jean Baptiste Bagary and Claude Perron, Paris—Improved knitting machinery.  
 823. George Turner, Northfleet—Improvements in the construction and fitting of tents and marquees.  
 892. William Hadfield, Manchester—Improvements in looms for weaving.  
 900. William Charles Theodore Schaeffer, Bradford—Improvements in the treatment of the waste wash waters of wool and other mills.  
 926. John Black, Hampstead-road—Improvements in axles, shafts, and bearings.  
 936. Samuel Draper, Lenton, near Nottingham—Improvements in apparatus for retarding and stopping railway trains.  
 1098. William Fawcett, John Lamb, and Francis Best Fawcett, Kidderminster—Improvements in the manufacture of carpets and other similar fabrics, and in machinery and apparatus to be used therein.  
 1268. Peter Augustin Godefroy, 3, King's-mead-cottages, New North-road, Islington—Improvements in the treatment of gutta percha.  
 1540. Emile Kopp, Accrington—Improvements in mordants used in printing and dyeing.  
 1550. John Coulson, Penzance—Improvements in apparatus for ventilating mines, which improvements are also applicable to other purposes where ventilation is required.  
 1604. Adam Burdess, 763, Old Station, Rugby—Improvements in the construction of oil feeders for lubricating machinery.  
 836. John Cowley, Quenington Paper Mills, Gloucestershire, and Daniel Peyton Sullivan, Stockwell—Improvements in the manufacture of paper.  
 845. Edward Ellis Allen, 376, Strand—Improvements in steam engines.

846. Phillip Levy, Edinburgh—Improved wrapper for travelling and personal wear.

873. William Savory, Gloucester—Improvements in machinery for crushing grain and other substances, and for cutting chaff.

875. John Henry Johnson, 47, Lincoln's-inn-fields—Improvements in the manufacture of articles of hard india rubber or gutta percha, or compounds thereof, and in coating or covering articles with the like materials.

881. Claude Laurent Victor Maurice, St. Etienne (Loire)—Improvements in carbonizing coal and in apparatus to be employed therein.

895. William Prior Sharp and William Weild, Manchester—Improvements in the manufacture and in machinery for the manufacture of spun or thrown silk threads.

901. Samuel Walsh and John Henry Brierley, Stannary Works, Halifax—A clasp or fastener for belts, bands, or straps.

## PATENTS ON WHICH THE THIRD YEAR'S STAMP DUTY HAS BEEN PAID.

October 8th.

330. Henry Moorhouse, Dewton, Lancaster—Improvements in machinery or apparatus for cleaning woollen, cotton, or linen rags and waste, which machinery or apparatus is applicable to cleaning and tempering clay or other similar purposes.

356. Joseph Robinson, Southampton—Improvements in ventilators.

557. Robert Mallet, Dublin—Improvements in fireproof and other buildings and structures.

October 9th.

357. Thomas Barnabas Daft, Isle of Man—Improvements in inland conveyance.

358. William H. Smith, Montgomery and State of Pennsylvania, America—Improvements in the manufacture of lava ware.

426. George Wilson Lenox, Billiter square, and William Roberts, Millwall, Poplar—Improvements in machinery for raising and lowering cables and other chains.

432. Edwin Heywood, Glasburn, York—Improvements in looms.

464. John Gilbert and Samuel Nye, 79, Wardour-street—Improvements in mincing meat and other substances.

731. Edward Davy, Crediton—Improvements in the preparation of flax and hemp.

October 10th.

382. William Chisholm, Holloway—Improvements in the purification of gas, and the obtaining of certain products during the process of such purification.

396. James Lochhead, Kennington, and Robert Passenger, Union-street, Southwark—Improvements in the manufacture of glass and other vitrified substances, and in ornamenting and annealing the same.

413. Charles Tiot Judkins, Britannia Works, Manchester—Improvements in machinery or apparatus for sewing or stitching.

October 11th.

362. William Tatham, Rochdale—An improved mode or improved modes of preventing accidents on railways.

370. Robert Pinkney, 26, Long Acre—Improvements in cases for holding marking materials.

430. Richard Archibald Brooman, 166, Fleet-street—Improvements in vices.

452. John Carnaby, 130, St. John-street, Clerkenwell—Apparatus for turning, managing, and regulating the main taps of gas-pipes laid on to houses or buildings at a part of the house or building distant from the main tap.

489. Peter Armand le Comte de Fontaine Moreau, 4, South-street, Finsbury—Improvements in apparatus for essaying silk, cotton, and other similar fibrous substances. (A communication.)

October 12th.

366. Joseph Nash, 3, Thames-parade, Fimlico—The treatment and refining of sugar.

374. Christopher Hill, Great Western Railway, Swindon—Improvements in the manufacture of lubricating matters.

380. Alfred Augustus de illeginald Hely, Cannon-row, Westminster—An improved waiter or tray.

384. Joseph Henry Tuck, Pall-mall—Improvements in stuffing-boxes, and in packing to be used in stuffing-boxes, bearings, pistons, and valves.

406. Andrew Blair, Mary-hill, Lanark, N.B.—Improvements in printing or ornamenting fabrics.

October 13th.

409. Evan Leigh, Manchester—Improvements in machinery or apparatus for carding cotton and other fibrous materials.

493. George Price, Birmingham—Improved gas stove.

## WEEKLY LIST OF DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

No. in the Register.	Date of Registration.	Title.	Proprietors' Name.	Address.
3765	October 11.	Improved Pack-saddle .....	Joseph Stoker .....	57, Old-street.
3766	" 12.	A Socket Bush for Blocks .....	Winn, Thomas Dalton & Son	Narrow-street, Ratcliff.
3767	" 13.	Paragon Portmanteau .....	Leake and Dodds .....	35, Wigmore-street.
3768	" 13.	Lever Counterpoise .....	Crichley, Wright, and Co. ....	Burton-Weir, Sheffield.
3769	" 17.	{ Self-adjusting Window Frame for Carriages .....	William Blackford .....	{ 19, John's-terrace, Camberwell- gate.